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ABSTRACT

Results of studying the trend of declining enrollment for black, full-time undergraduates in New Jersey are presented. Factors accounting for the enrollment decline of this group include entry into the labor force of a larger number of black high school graduates and an increase in the number of black students going to colleges outside of New Jersey. In addition, the number of black undergraduates enrolled through the Educational Opportunity Fund (EOF) program has declined. The data show that 418 fewer black full-time, first-time freshmen enrolled in New Jersey colleges in 1983 than in 1980, while there were 406 more high school graduates in 1983 than in 1980. About 75 percent of black freshmen annually are recent high school graduates from New Jersey. Options chosen by high school graduates other than college include attending nondegree-granting institutions, entering government service and the civilian labor force, and other activities, including homemaking. Attention is also directed to: the impact of out-migration, the recruitment power of colleges, and the contribution of the EOF programs. Appendices include data on enrollment trends by sector and profiles of specific colleges, along with a guidance counselor questionnaire. (SW)

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Declining Black Enrollments Among Full-Time Undergraduates in N.J. Colleges and Universities 1980 - 1983

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December 1984

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OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

MEMORANDUM

March 4, 1985

TO: Recipients of Special Report Series

FROM: T. Edward Hollander, Chancellor

SUBJECT: Declining Black Enrollment

I am pleased to present to you another publication in the Office of Statewide Information Systems Development's Special Report Series entitled "Declining Black Enrollments Among Full-Time Undergraduates in N.J. Colleges and Universities 1980-1983."

The study documents a large decline in recent years in the numbers of blacks enrolled in our colleges, noting that the rate of decrease for these students exceeds the rate for all students. In addition to describing and analyzing the trend, the report points to a serious implication for Board and Departmental, as well as institutional, policy -- namely, how to maintain as a high priority the commitment to access for minority students in the face of competing concerns -- and suggests courses of action to address this issue. In response to the report, the Board of Higher Education adopted a resolution (copy enclosed) endorsing the study's recommendations, which we are hopeful will lead to higher levels of retention and participation in college by black students.

I hope you will find the report useful. Should you have any questions or comments, please call our Office of Statewide Information Systems Development at (609)292-4057.

Enclosure

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY

STATE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

A RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE AMENDED RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION REPORT ON
DECLINING BLACK ENROLLMENTS AMONG FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATES
IN NEW JERSEY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

WHEREAS: The number of black full-time undergraduate students has declined steadily since 1980; and

WHEREAS: Projections indicate that this decline will continue at a steady rate through 1990; and

WHEREAS: The Department of Higher Education's special report analyzing this decline emphasizes the need for pertinent information on its causes, and on recruitment and retention of minority students; be it therefore

RESOLVED: That each institution establish a task force to identify and study successful retention models, and to outline a course of action for addressing declining black enrollments that can be carried within the existing institutional budget; and be it further

RESOLVED: That the EOF Board conduct a study to include an analysis of patterns of both recruitment and retention of black students; and be it further

RESOLVED: That the Department of Higher Education sponsor symposia on minority enrollment, and include as participants representatives from colleges, secondary schools, and other interested community groups.

December 14, 1985

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

MEMORANDUM

December 14, 1984

TO: Members, Board of Higher Education

FROM: T. Edward Hollander, Chancellor

SUBJECT: Special Report on Declining Black Enrollments

As you may recall, last spring I presented you with data on minority enrollment trends which showed that the number of black full-time undergraduate students has been declining steadily since 1980. I am pleased to transmit to you a study which analyzes this trend.

The issue of declining black enrollments is complex. The number of students enrolled as full-time undergraduates in any given year is a function of several factors, most notably the number of students in two categories: new entrants, i.e., first-time freshmen -- determined largely by the number of recent high school graduates -- and students retained, or continuing, in the system. The findings of the study suggest that a number of factors may have contributed to the observed decline in the number of black full-time first-time freshmen (new entrants) in our colleges and universities. There has been a decline in the college-going rate of black high school graduates, reflecting students' pursuit of other activities -- primarily, entering the labor force, both civilian and government. In addition, among those who do choose college, the rate of black out-migration remains high -- comparable to the rate for all New Jersey college-bound freshmen -- and diminishes even further the size of the pool of black students who might enroll in our colleges. With respect to patterns of retention (and its obverse, attrition) and their effects on the trend in black enrollment, the report notes a paucity of reliable data, consistent with the widely acknowledged lack of solid data on this issue in general.

The report notes also that a major avenue of access for minority students, the Educational Opportunity Fund (EOF) program, has experienced a decline in the number of participants who are black, perhaps reflecting shifts among the number of both new entrants and/or

those continuing in the program. More recent data, not available at the time the report was prepared, show that the decline has continued. Further, the report suggests that these shifts may in part be explained by increasing levels of unmet financial need and increasing academic competition among EOF-eligible students.

Inherent in the issue itself, as well as in attempts to address it, are important implications for Board and Departmental policy. The higher education community has before it a broader array of issues than ever before. In such an environment it is, therefore, not unlikely that the recruitment of minorities may not be the issue of greatest concern on most campuses today. For this reason, it is all the more imperative that your long-standing commitment to minority concerns be reiterated. For example, it might be interpreted by some that the adoption of stricter requirements for academic progress by this Board and by the Student Assistance and EOF Boards will result in the disenfranchisement of high-risk students. Our position, however should be clearly stated. Special provisions have been made in the regulations to accomodate the needs of such students. Nevertheless, we recognize that the adoption of those standards could have a disproportionately greater impact on these students. Therefore, we reaffirm the need for additional efforts such as increased tutorial and counseling support to be directed toward these groups. Indeed, it has been this Board's policy to encourage all institutions to provide equal educational opportunity for all students. The Fund for the Improvement of Collegiate Education (FICE) grants program, for example, seeks to encourage innovative proposals for comprehensive institutional change to improve the offerings for all students, thereby helping those most likely to encounter problems. In addition, the pre-college preparation and urban initiatives, which are part of your F.Y. 1986 budget recommendations, also represent excellent opportunities for colleges to develop and implement the types of special programs that can improve the basic skills level of students.

Although the report covers a period of increasing numbers of black high school graduates, it is anticipated that their numbers will decline at a steady rate through the remainder of this decade, a phenomenon which could be manifested in future enrollment trends. The fact that fewer blacks have been enrolling in our colleges -- for whatever reasons -- suggests that mechanisms are not currently in place which might serve to counteract the downward effects of these influences on black college enrollment. If the increasing pressures of demographic and other trends are to be met in the future, additional efforts will have to be mounted. A number of efforts are underway to increase the participation of minority students in higher education. Some, such as the newly created Center for Academic Skills and Student Development at Essex County College, are being monitored to determine how successful they are in preparing students for college. Others, such as N.J.I.T.'s pre-college programs in scientific and technical fields, have already demonstrated their success.

In any attempt at promoting increased college enrollments of black students, it should be kept in mind that these students are not a homogeneous group -- that is, their numbers include students from throughout the range of academic talent. Therefore, we must ensure that our efforts in student recruitment are not directed solely toward those considered "at risk". Our continued commitment to quality and excellence undoubtedly will attract to our institutions more academically well-prepared students, both minority and non-minority.

The report makes recommendations aimed at addressing the need for more information in the crucial areas of retention and recruitment. To understand the causes of the changing racial composition of EOF students, it is recommended that the EOF Board conduct a study to include an analysis of patterns of both recruitment and retention of these students. Further, to identify successful retention models, the report suggests that each institution establish a task force to study this issue. Finally, to identify successful strategies that could be implemented statewide, a symposium on minority enrollment is recommended -- to focus on issues of recruitment, retention, and increasing the pool of students.

I believe the recommendations are appropriate. I will seek their implementation, and I will report to you on progress achieved.

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I. OVERVIEW, FINDINGS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The most recent data on minority enrollment trends, presented to the Board of Higher Education last spring, showed that the number of black full-time undergraduate students in New Jersey colleges and universities declined from 18,159 in 1980 -- the year in which the largest number of such students were enrolled -- to 16,528 in 1983, a difference of more than 1,600 students. The decline was observed throughout the system, although its magnitude varied by sector and by institution. In response to concerns raised by the Board regarding these trends, the Department investigated the reasons for this pattern, with the specific aim of identifying those factors contributing to the decline which may be alterable.

The number of students enrolled as full-time undergraduates in any given year is a function of the number of students in two categories: new entrants -- full-time first-time freshmen -- and students continuing in the system. Each of these in turn is a function of other patterns of enrollment. The number of first-time freshmen, for example, is determined largely by the number of recent high school graduates staying in state for college, while the number of continuing students is largely influenced by patterns of retention and transfers.

The data used in the study come from a variety of sources, ranging from the databases of the Departments of Education and Higher Education to special surveys of high school students and guidance counselors.* Some components of

* Except when otherwise indicated, all data pertain to black students.

the enrollment picture, such as the pattern of retention for black students, were not available. In addition, trends in the proportion of college-bound black freshmen who leave the state each year could only be approximated because the data were drawn from different sources at different points in time.

On the basis of the available data, the study led to the identification of those factors which accounted for a large part of the decline in black full-time undergraduates. These include a decline in the number of full-time first-time freshmen entering college primarily as a result of a larger number of black high school graduates entering the labor force -- both civilian and government, and an increase in the number of black students going to college outside of New Jersey. In addition, the number of black undergraduates enrolled through the Educational Opportunity Fund (EOF) program has declined, a factor which may be related to increases in the non-college activities of high school graduates. Specific findings of the study are as follows:

Examination of the data with respect to the number of black full-time first-time freshmen revealed that 418 fewer of these students enrolled in New Jersey colleges in 1983 than in 1980. Approximately 75% of these freshmen were recent high school graduates from New Jersey. The remaining 25% of freshmen included non-residents and non-recent graduates who are residents of the state. With respect to recent high school graduates* from New Jersey:

- There were 406 more graduates in 1983 than in 1980. However, the college going rate for the group fell by five percentage points, from 47% to 42% during the period.

---

* The term high school graduate refers to graduates of New Jersey public high schools. It is estimated that fewer than 5% of all black high school graduates come from private high schools.

- The decline in the college-going rate of recent high school graduates can account for virtually all of the decline in the number of full-time first-time freshmen who are New Jersey residents.

Further, the number of graduates choosing non-college options, thus contributing to the decline in the college-going rate, showed that more of them -- above what would have been expected due to an increase in their number of 406 -- chose such options in 1983. Specifically:

- The number of graduates entering government service was larger by 64;
- The number of graduates entering the civilian labor force was larger by 194;
- The number of graduates entering technical/proprietary schools was larger by 26; and
- The number of graduates who were involved in some other activity, such as homemaking, was larger by 20.

With respect to out-migration, the study revealed that:

- The rate of out-migration of black college-bound seniors increased from 35% in 1974 to 41% in 1982.
  - -The reasons why black students go out of state are not unlike those of other out-migrating students, with institutional reputation for high academic quality and availability of a specific educational program being the two reasons most frequently cited for choosing an out-of-state institution.
  - -Many of the black seniors with out-of-state preferences have levels of academic achievement higher than those who desire to stay in New Jersey.

* Analysis of data on the remaining 25% of full-time first-time freshmen was not possible because data were incomplete.

The data used in the study were limited in that they do not provide the information necessary to determine why non-college options are increasing in popularity. However, additional findings indicate that a major access route for black students, the Educational Opportunity Fund (EOF) program, has experienced a decline in the number of black full-time undergraduates. Specifically:

- The number of EOF black undergraduates declined by 595 between 1980 and 1982, the most recent year for which data are available. As a proportion of all EOF students, their percentage declined from 58% to 52%.

To the extent that a significant proportion (39%) of black full-time undergraduates on college campuses in New Jersey are recruited through the EOF program, changes in the racial distribution of students in the program will exert a downward influence on black enrollment in most institutions. While no study has been conducted to determine the causes for the changing racial composition of EOF students, a number of theories have been posited. Among these are:

- The financial requirements of a college education are too high for some students, since the grant aid programs -- EOF, TAG, and Pell -- cover only part of the total dollar costs of a college education. For example, in 1984-85 the average cost for a residential student attending a state college was $5,394. With maximum EOF, TAG, and Pell awards totalling $3,688, the unmet need was $1,706.

- Large numbers of black EOF-eligible students are less well-prepared academically than other EOF-eligibles and, as a consequence, are less likely to be enrolled to participate in the program.

The findings of the study also showed that black high school graduates from Essex, Union, Camden, and Burlington counties are major suppliers of new students to our public senior and independent institutions.

- To the extent that declines occur in the number of black students from these counties who go on to college, institutions which draw heavily from these areas of the state will experience a decline in their black enrollment.

Finally, data gathered from other states indicate that the decline in black enrollment is not unique to New Jersey.

- At least three other states -- Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut -- have experienced declines in their numbers of black freshmen and/or full-time undergraduates. Unfortunately, no comprehensive national or regional study has been conducted to identify whether the causes of these trends are similar to those identified in this report.

To the extent that many students may not consider New Jersey's institutions in their plans for college, as suggested by the pattern of out-migration among black students, more should be done to encourage these students to pursue their postsecondary education in state. However, the decline in the rate of college participation among blacks in New Jersey mirrors that of the region, suggesting that a trend (based upon socioeconomic and demographic factors) of significant proportions is occurring. If this is the case, then efforts to better understand and act upon these changes will require a greater level of effort on the part of the Department and the colleges to attract and retain students. Simultaneously, the adoption of any new strategies will have to reflect the Board's commitment to academic quality and excellence for both current and future enrollees. Further, in order to

increase the number of academically prepared black students, efforts must begin at the elementary school level and continue through junior and senior high school.

To the extent that the EOF program contributes significantly to the number of black undergraduates enrolled in the state's collegiate institutions, it is recommended that:

- The Educational Opportunity Fund Board conduct a study to determine the causes of the changing racial profile of EOF program participants. The study should include an analysis of patterns of both recruitment and retention of these students.

Since the pattern of retention for black students could not be determined due to insufficient data, it is further recommended that:

- Each New Jersey college establish a task force on student retention to determine which institutional and student characteristics result in higher retention levels.

Finally, it is recommended that:

- The Department of Higher Education sponsor a symposium on minority enrollment in New Jersey colleges and universities to address the issues of minority recruitment, retention (drawing upon the work of the task forces), and increasing the pool of college candidates.

II. INTRODUCTION

Black full-time undergraduate (FTU) enrollment peaked in 1980 at 18,159 but by 1983 had declined by 9% to 16,528 (Table 1). This percentage decline was more than double that for all full-time undergraduates. While the decline was observed in all sectors, the magnitude varied: the public senior colleges and universities declined by 10%, the public community colleges by 7%, and the independent institutions by 13% between 1980 and 1983.

Of the decline among black FTU's, 45% is attributable to the public senior colleges, 30% to the community colleges, and 25% to the independents.* Among the public senior institutions, only NJIT, Montclair, Ramapo, Stockton, and William Paterson experienced increases in the number of black students since 1980; among the public community colleges, Bergen, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Morris, Somerset, and Union had significant increases in black enrollment; and within the independent sector only Caldwell, Centenary, and Edward Williams colleges saw increases in the enrollment of black full-time undergraduates (Appendix Tables 1 thru 3).**

The decline in the number of black FTU's does not appear related to a change in the patterns of attendance status; i.e., there has not been an increase in part-time undergraduate enrollment concomitant with the decrease in full-time. As a proportion of total black undergraduate enrollment, part-time students increased slightly from 37% in 1980 to 39% in 1983 (Table 2).

---

* The black decline by sector is proportionately lower than the overall decline, wherein 57% of the decline in total FTU is attributed to the senior publics and 43% to the independents. The community colleges grew between 1980 and 1983.

** While the study concerns itself with the decline in black FTU enrollment between 1980 and 1983, there is some variation among institutions in the year in which black enrollment peaked. Appendix Tables 7 through 57 summarize enrollment trends for each institution, giving both peak enrollment year and change since 1980.

Table 1

Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment, N.J. Colleges and Universities:
Fall 1978 thru Fall 1983

Total Enrollment	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Public Senior Colleges and Universities	72,676	72,139	71,714	71,152	70,057	68,082
Public Community Colleges	39,885	43,011	44,597	44,766	45,693	45,348
Independent Colleges and Universities	34,263	35,058	35,249	34,092	33,969	32,548
Total	146,824	150,208	151,560	150,010	149,719	145,974

Black Enrollment	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Public Senior Colleges and Universities	7,755	7,667	7,678	7,505	7,334	6,947
Public Community Colleges	6,789	7,307	7,260	6,728	6,669	6,770
Independent Colleges and Universities	2,809	3,105	3,221	3,122	2,995	2,811
Total	17,353	18,079	18,159	17,355	16,998	16,528

Percent Black of Total	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Public Senior Colleges and Universities	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.2
Public Community Colleges	17.0	17.0	16.3	15.0	14.6	14.9
Independent Colleges and Universities	8.2	8.9	9.1	9.2	8.8	8.6
Total	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.6	11.4	11.3

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Table 2

Part-Time Undergraduate Enrollment, N.J. Colleges and Universities:
Fall 1978 thru Fall 1983

Total Enrollment	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Public Senior Colleges and Universities	35,804	35,905	35,089	35,462	35,178	33,373
Public Community Colleges	58,838	61,246	66,540	69,114	72,638	71,868
Independent Colleges and Universities	13,164	12,836	13,097	13,723	13,400	12,947
Total	107,806	109,987	114,726	118,299	121,216	118,188

Black Enrollment	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Public Senior Colleges and Universities	3,289	3,301	3,523	3,617	3,521	3,315
Public Community Colleges	6,345	6,105	6,376	6,169	6,620	6,589
Independent Colleges and Universities	825	841	966	897	870	848
Total	10,459	10,247	10,865	10,683	11,011	10,712

Percent Black of Total	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Public Senior Colleges and Universities	9.2	9.2	10.0	10.2	10.0	9.9
Public Community Colleges	10.8	10.0	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.1
Independent Colleges and Universities	6.3	6.6	7.4	6.5	6.5	6.5
Total	9.7	9.3	9.5	9.0	9.1	9.1

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However, the number of part-time students decreased by 153 students (from 10,865 in 1980 to 10,712 in 1983) and therefore could not offset the 1,631 student decline among full-time undergraduates during the period.

The number of full-time undergraduates in a given year is a function of the numbers of students in two categories: new (full-time first-time freshmen) and continuing.* The former is comprised largely of recent high school graduates, while the latter reflects the extent to which students are retained in the system. To date no major study on student retention in New Jersey colleges and universities has been conducted. (However, the fact that black FTU enrollment declined by 9% between 1980 and 1983, while total FTU declined by less than 4%, suggests that retention may be a problem among black undergraduates.) Since full-time first-time freshmen are the traditional feeders to FTU's, the pattern of enrollment for this group needs to be analyzed.

The remainder of this report is organized to address first the pattern of enrollment of full-time first-time freshmen. Department of Education data on black public high school graduates were used to describe trends in post-graduation activities. Special surveys conducted by the Department of Higher Education were also used to render insight into the patterns observed from the high school data. Section IV describes the pattern of student recruitment, in terms of access and college drawing power. Section V compares New Jersey's enrollment decline of blacks with national and regional patterns. Section VI describes the future outlook for black enrollment in New Jersey colleges. The final section provides a summary of the major findings of the report and concludes with recommendations for further action.

* The terms new and continuing are used in the strictest sense here. The fact is, however, that a "new" student may be new to an institution as either a full-time freshman or as a transfer student. Likewise, a continuing student may be continuing in the same institution as a sophomore, junior, or senior or may have transferred from another institution.

III. FULL-TIME FIRST-TIME FRESHMEN

A. Enrollment

Since 1980 the number of black full-time first-time freshmen declined by 418 or nearly 8%, a rate smaller than that for all full-time first-time freshmen and slighlty below the rate of decline in black FTU's. Between 1980 and 1983 the greatest decline (15%) in black freshmen occurred in the independent sector, followed by a decline of 12% in the public community colleges. Although the public senior institutions show an increase since 1980, their enrollment of black freshmen most recently peaked in 1981 but has declined since then (Table 3).

Approximately 75% of black freshmen* annually are recent high school graduates from New Jersey. Any significant changes in the size of this cohort can therefore exert a negative influence on freshman enrollment patterns. The New Jersey Department of Education's annual follow-up surveys of high school seniors provide data on the pattern of college enrollment for recent graduates.

As seen in Table 4, the number of black high school graduates increased by 406 (3%) between 1980 and 1983, while the number going on to college declined by 378, or almost 7%. The college-going rate also fell, from 47% to 42%, during this period. (In contrast, the college-going rate among white public high school graduates increased from 55% to 57% in spite of a decrease in their number of 8%, see Appendix Table 58). Significant declines occurred in many of the 18 counties with large numbers of black graduates, including Atlantic, Burlington, Hudson, Mercer, and Union counties. Tables 5 and 6 show the distribution of college-bound graduates by type of collegiate institution. The number of black graduates going to a four-year college has

* Unless otherwise indicated, the term black freshmen refers to full-time first-time freshmen.

Table 3

Full-Time First-Time Freshman Enrollment, N.J. Colleges and Universities:
Fall 1978 thru Fall 1893

Total Enrollment	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Public Senior Colleges and Universities	16,913	16,892	14,993	15,356	14,681	13,869
Public Community Colleges	19,081	18,919	19,650	19,183	17,663	17,681
Independent Colleges and Universities	8,778	8,970	8,715	8,301	8,261	7,905
Total	44,772	44,781	43,358	42,840	40,565	39,455

Black Enrollment	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Public Senior Colleges and Universities	1,992	1,951	1,519	1,789	1,632	1,603
Public Community Colleges	3,068	3,182	2,979	2,821	2,481	2,615
Independent Colleges and Universities	680	779	898	845	777	760
Total	5,740	5,912	5,396	5,455	4,890	4,978

Percent Black of Total	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Public Senior Colleges and Universities	11.8	11.5	10.1	11.7	11.1	11.6
Public Community Colleges	16.1	16.8	15.2	14.7	14.0	14.8
Independent Colleges and Universities	7.7	8.7	10.3	10.2	9.4	9.6
Total	12.8	13.2	12.4	12.7	12.1	12.6

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Table 4

Black College Going Rate by County

County	Number of Graduates					Number Going to College					College Going Rate				
	1978	1979	1980	1982	1983	1978	1979	1980	1982	1983	1978	1979	1980	1982	1983
Atlantic	517	561	462	465	467	208	218	189	182	128	40.2	38.9	40.9	39.1	27.4
Bergen	474	514	532	568	559	293	316	329	336	320	61.8	61.5	61.8	59.2	57.2
Burlington	807	835	845	913	866	388	388	431	425	379	48.1	46.5	51.0	46.5	43.8
Camden	770	926	857	1,015	1,021	298	339	332	359	419	38.7	36.6	38.7	35.4	41.0
Cape May	56	78	65	69	69	18	28	36	33	29	32.1	35.9	55.4	47.8	42.0
Cumberland	368	314	358	331	336	103	98	107	57	92	28.0	31.2	29.9	17.2	27.4
Essex	3,127	3,045	3,192	3,377	3,350	1,545	1,535	1,597	1,609	1,562	49.4	50.4	50.0	47.6	46.6
Gloucester	307	318	321	324	304	135	124	123	148	136	44.0	39.0	38.3	45.7	44.7
Hudson	1,012	824	717	691	684	295	321	353	326	276	29.2	39.0	49.2	47.2	40.4
Hunterdon	6	7	6	6	3	2	3	3	4	1	--	--	--	--	--
Mercer	658	618	664	564	645	321	291	285	289	233	48.8	47.1	43.4	51.2	36.1
Middlesex	429	433	462	496	479	188	200	237	251	219	43.8	46.2	51.3	50.6	47.8
Monmouth	669	724	736	672	742	296	336	347	317	318	44.2	46.4	47.1	47.2	42.9
Morris	106	125	256	172	169	50	69	158	76	97	47.2	55.2	61.7	44.2	57.4
Ocean	150	146	136	154	142	71	62	77	69	61	47.3	42.5	56.6	44.8	43.0
Passaic	737	798	700	825	783	267	300	282	362	296	36.2	37.6	40.3	43.9	37.8
Salem	212	236	174	192	143	64	71	57	47	52	30.2	30.1	32.8	24.5	36.4
Somerset	128	144	140	180	189	43	90	78	102	98	33.6	62.5	54.3	56.7	51.9
Sussex	11	8	7	8	5	4	4	5	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Union	1,156	1,157	1,203	1,283	1,282	408	474	521	448	441	35.3	41.0	43.3	34.6	34.4
Warren	5	10	12	13	13	3	9	6	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Total	11,705	11,821	11,845	12,318	12,251	5,000	5,276	5,554	5,449	5,176	42.7	44.6	46.9	44.2	42.2

-- Statistic is based on too few cases to be meaningful.

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, Follow-up Survey of High School Graduates, fall of each year.

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Table 5

Black Public High School Graduates Going to Four-Year Colleges by County*

County	Number Going to College					Number Going to Four-Year College					Percent Going to Four-Year College				
	1978	1979	1980	1982	1983	1978	1979	1980	1982	1983	1978	1979	1980	1982	1983
Atlantic	208	218	189	182	128	139	154	126	128	77	66.8	70.6	66.7	70.3	60.2
Bergen	293	316	329	336	320	242	247	259	247	239	82.6	78.2	78.7	73.5	74.7
Burlington	388	388	431	425	379	264	284	295	281	241	68.0	73.2	68.4	66.1	63.6
Camden	298	339	332	359	419	204	237	223	234	274	68.5	69.9	67.2	65.2	65.4
Cape May	18	28	36	33	29	14	20	25	19	22	77.8	71.4	69.4	57.6	75.9
Cumberland	103	98	107	57	92	54	55	42	23	40	52.4	56.1	39.3	40.4	43.5
Essex	1,545	1,535	1,597	1,609	1,562	1,253	1,245	1,277	1,308	1,226	81.1	81.1	80.0	81.3	78.5
Gloucester	135	124	123	148	136	80	83	69	86	74	59.3	66.9	56.1	58.1	54.4
Hudson	295	321	353	326	276	249	281	327	275	217	84.4	87.5	92.6	84.4	78.6
Hunterdon	2	3	3	4	1	2	3	3	3	1	--	--	--	--	--
Mercer	321	291	288	289	233	193	153	169	158	147	60.1	52.6	58.7	54.7	63.1
Middlesex	188	200	237	251	229	126	133	154	158	148	67.0	66.5	65.0	62.9	64.6
Monmouth	296	336	347	317	316	220	234	254	216	227	74.3	69.6	73.2	68.1	71.4
Morris	50	69	158	76	97	40	43	116	48	62	80.0	62.3	73.4	63.2	63.9
Ocean	71	62	77	69	61	47	40	47	46	39	66.2	64.5	61.0	66.7	63.9
Passaic	267	300	282	362	296	201	214	228	257	193	75.3	71.3	80.9	71.0	65.2
Salem	64	71	57	47	52	41	32	30	19	29	64.1	45.1	52.6	40.4	55.8
Somerset	43	90	76	102	98	31	59	42	52	54	72.1	65.6	55.3	51.0	55.1
Sussex	4	4	5	7	4	4	4	3	3	2	--	--	--	--	--
Union	408	474	521	488	441	350	401	400	347	310	85.8	84.6	76.8	78.2	70.3
Warren	3	9	6	6	5	2	3	3	2	4	--	--	--	--	--
Total	5,000	5,276	5,554	5,489	5,176	3,756	3,925	4,092	3,910	3,626	75.1	74.4	73.7	71.8	70.1

-- Statistic is based on too few cases to be meaningful.

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, Follow-up Survey of High School Graduates, fall of each year.

* Locational choice, i.e., in-state or out-of-state, not determined.

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Table 6

Black Public High School Graduates Going to Two-Year Colleges by County*

County	Number Going to College					Number Going to Two-Year College					Percent Going to Two-Year College				
	1978	1979	1980	1982	1983	1978	1979	1980	1982	1983	1978	1979	1980	1982	1983
Atlantic	208	218	189	182	128	69	64	63	54	51	33.2	29.4	33.3	29.7	39.8
Bergen	293	316	329	336	320	51	69	70	89	81	17.4	21.8	21.3	26.5	25.3
Burlington	388	388	431	425	379	124	104	136	144	138	32.0	26.8	31.6	33.9	36.4
Camden	298	339	332	359	419	94	102	109	125	145	31.5	30.1	32.8	34.8	34.6
Cape May	18	28	36	33	29	4	8	11	14	7	22.2	28.6	30.6	42.4	24.1
Cumberland	103	98	107	57	92	49	43	65	34	52	47.6	43.9	60.7	59.6	56.5
Essex	1,545	1,535	1,597	1,609	1,562	292	290	320	301	336	18.9	18.9	20.0	18.7	21.5
Gloucester	135	124	123	148	136	55	41	54	62	62	40.7	33.1	43.9	41.9	45.6
Hudson	295	321	353	326	276	46	40	26	51	59	15.6	12.5	7.4	15.6	21.4
Hunterdon	2	3	3	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Mercer	321	291	288	289	233	128	138	119	131	86	39.9	47.4	41.3	45.3	36.9
Middlesex	188	200	237	251	229	62	67	83	93	81	33.0	33.5	35.0	37.1	35.4
Monmouth	296	336	347	317	318	76	102	93	101	91	25.7	30.4	26.8	31.9	28.6
Morris	50	69	158	76	97	10	26	42	28	35	20.0	37.7	26.6	36.8	36.1
Ocean	71	62	77	69	61	24	22	30	23	22	33.8	35.5	39.0	33.3	36.1
Passaic	267	300	282	362	296	66	86	54	105	103	24.7	28.7	19.1	29.0	34.8
Salem	64	71	57	47	52	23	39	27	28	23	35.9	54.9	47.4	59.6	44.2
Somerset	43	90	76	102	98	12	31	34	50	44	27.9	34.4	44.7	49.0	44.9
Sussex	4	4	5	7	4	0	0	2	4	2	0.0	0.0	40.0	57.1	50.0
Union	408	474	521	444	441	58	73	121	97	131	14.2	15.4	23.2	21.8	29.7
Warren	3	9	6	6	5	1	6	3	4	1	33.3	66.7	50.0	66.7	20.0
Total	5,000	5,276	5,554	5,449	5,176	1,244	1,351	1,462	1,539	1,550	24.9	25.6	26.3	28.2	29.9

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, Follow-up Survey of High School Graduates, fall of each year.

* Locational choice, i.e., in-state or out-of-state, not determined.

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been declining steadily, while the number going to a two-year college has increased slightly. Further, in the counties mentioned -- where the most significant declines in the college participation rate occurred -- the number of students going to a four-year college also declined significantly.

The fact that the number of high school graduates increased between 1980 and 1983 with no concomitant increase in the number of students going on to college suggests that other postsecondary activities are in competition with colleges for students. The extent to which this is true is analyzed in the following section.

B. Options Other Than College

1. Non-Degree-Granting Institutions

The number of black high school graduates entering proprietary, trade, and technical schools increased by 18% between 1978 and 1982, the most recent year for which reliable data are available (Table 7). Included in this category are the following types of schools: business and secretarial; cosmetology and barber; art; nursing; technical, trade, and vocational; and industry sponsored schools. Since 1980, however, the number of students in this category has remained stable at about 1,323 per year. Black students who attended these institutions accounted for 10% of black high school graduates in 1978 and 11% in 1982.

2. Government Service

The number of recent graduates choosing this option increased by three persons between 1978 and 1980. However, from 1980 to 1982

Table 7

Black Public High School Graduates Going on to Non-Degree-Granting Institutions by County

County	# Entering Non-Degree Schools				Percent of Graduates			
	1978	1979	1980	1982	1978	1979	1980	1982
Atlantic	27	16	23	30	5.2	2.9	5.0	6.5
Bergen	28	33	29	41	5.9	6.4	5.5	7.2
Burlington	76	70	103	102	9.4	8.4	12.2	11.2
Camden	57	70	70	135	7.4	7.6	8.2	13.3
Cape May	7	3	4	8	12.5	3.8	6.2	11.6
Cumberland	16	12	22	25	4.3	3.8	6.1	7.6
Essex	378	333	394	426	12.1	10.9	12.3	12.6
Gloucester	18	24	19	28	5.9	7.5	5.9	8.6
Hudson	107	88	117	74	10.6	10.7	16.3	10.7
Hunterdon	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mercer	70	68	106	20	10.6	11.0	16.0	3.5
Middlesex	33	33	39	30	7.7	7.6	8.4	6.0
Monmouth	46	52	60	68	6.9	7.2	8.2	10.1
Morris	6	6	20	22	5.7	4.8	7.8	12.8
Ocean	6	9	7	16	4.0	6.2	5.1	10.4
Passaic	103	89	119	116	14.0	11.2	17.0	14.1
Salem	22	17	12	20	10.4	7.2	6.9	10.4
Somerset	6	8	12	10	4.7	5.6	8.6	5.6
Sussex	2	0	0	0	--	0.0	0.0	0.0
Union	120	150	169	149	10.4	13.0	14.0	11.6
Warren	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4
Total	1,128	1,081	1,325	1,322	9.6	9.1	11.2	10.7

-- Statistic is based on too few cases to be meaningful.

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, Follow-up Survey of High School Graduates, fall of each year.

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their number increased by 90 or 10%. Although the actual numbers are small, Burlington, Camden, Essex, Middlesex, and Union counties experienced significant increases in the proportion of students entering government service (enlistment in the armed forces, the Job Corps or other government sponsored program) between 1980 and 1982 (Table 8). The proportion of black graduates choosing this option remained stable at about 8% between 1980 and 1982.

3. Civilian Labor Force

Prior to 1980, the number of black high school graduates entering the labor force was declining steadily. The number entering the civilian labor force increased by 8%, however, between 1980 and 1982. This increase represented 264 students (Table 9). This finding is consistent with the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of increased employment among black New Jerseyans.* Camden, Union, and Mercer counties had the largest increases in the number of black graduates entering the labor force between 1980 and 1982 with 62%, 33% and 25%, respectively.

4. Other Activities

The proportion of black high school graduates who were in the all other category** -- which includes homemakers, those who are

* Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1980. Bulletin 2111. U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1982. Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1982. Bulletin 2170, U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 1982.

** This category excludes the "unknown's", that is, those graduates for whom status was not determined at the time of survey. The proportion unknown in 1980 and 1982 was 6% and 8%, respectively.

Table 8

Black Public High School Graduates Entering Government Service by County

County	Number Entering Government Service				Percent of Graduates			
	1978	1979	1980	1982	1978	1979	1980	1982
Atlantic	54	21	29	19	10.4	3.7	6.3	4.1
Bergen	22	34	33	32	4.6	6.6	6.2	5.6
Burlington	76	84	77	98	9.4	10.1	9.1	10.7
Camden	57	41	52	62	7.4	4.4	6.1	6.1
Cape May	3	8	3	5	5.4	10.3	4.6	7.2
Cumberland	39	27	29	18	10.6	8.6	8.1	5.4
Essex	221	242	277	337	7.1	7.9	8.7	10.0
Gloucester	18	28	19	22	5.9	8.8	5.9	6.8
Hudson	42	43	29	33	4.2	5.2	4.0	4.8
Hunterdon	1	2	1	1	--	--	--	--
Mercer	76	86	80	51	11.6	13.9	12.0	9.0
Middlesex	30	23	27	41	7.0	5.3	5.8	8.3
Monmouth	78	70	63	68	11.7	9.7	8.6	10.1
Morris	6	4	16	11	5.7	3.2	6.2	6.4
Ocean	8	14	13	13	5.3	9.6	9.6	8.4
Passaic	81	58	63	52	11.0	7.3	9.0	6.3
Salem	20	28	23	28	9.4	11.9	13.2	14.6
Somerset	12	5	2	16	9.4	3.5	1.4	8.9
Sussex	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Union	73	80	82	101	6.3	6.9	6.8	7.9
Warren	0	0	2	2	0.0	0.0	--	--
Total	917	898	920	1,010	7.8	7.6	7.8	8.2

-- Statistic is based on too few cases to be meaningful.

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, Follow-up Survey of Higher School Graduates, fall of each year.

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Table 9

Black Public High School Graduates Entering the Civilian Labor Force by County

County	# Entering Civilian Labor Force				Percent of Graduates			
	1978	1979	1980	1982	1978	1979	1980	1982
Atlantic	159	193	171	146	30.7	34.4	37.0	31.4
Bergen	122	109	123	143	25.7	21.2	23.1	25.2
Burlington	245	216	215	240	30.4	25.9	25.4	23.5
Camden	241	224	205	331	31.3	24.2	23.9	32.6
Cape May	25	36	21	22	44.6	46.1	32.3	31.9
Cumberland	143	90	103	87	38.9	28.7	28.8	26.3
Essex	720	721	708	711	23.0	23.7	22.2	21.0
Gloucester	105	80	138	93	34.2	25.2	43.0	28.7
Hudson	483	304	193	199	47.7	36.9	26.9	28.8
Hunterdon	3	2	1	1	--	--	--	--
Mercer	158	129	132	165	24.0	62.6	19.9	29.3
Middlesex	162	164	143	150	37.8	37.9	30.9	30.2
Monmouth	208	229	219	197	31.1	31.6	29.8	29.3
Morris	41	45	57	62	38.7	36.0	22.3	36.0
Ocean	53	52	36	49	35.3	35.6	26.5	31.8
Passaic	220	285	224	254	29.8	35.7	32.0	30.8
Salem	84	90	71	63	39.6	38.1	40.8	32.8
Somerset	59	38	43	45	46.1	26.4	30.7	25.0
Sussex	5	4	2	1	—	—	—	—
Union	449	368	338	449	38.8	31.8	28.1	37.3
Warren	2	0	4	3	—	00.0	—	—
Total	3,687	3,379	3,147	3,411	31.5	28.6	26.6	27.7

—Statistic is based on too few cases to be meaningful.

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, Follow-up Survey of High School Graduates, fall of each year.

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deceased, and those who after graduation from grade 12 enrolled in a secondary school for additional school work--increased by 20% between 1980 and 1982 (data not shown). This increase represented 32 persons.

Certainly some increases in the number of students engaged in the activities mentioned above should be expected since the number of high school graduates increased by 473 persons between 1980 and 1982. However, the extent to which the increases occurred beyond their expected levels would indicate that graduates were choosing these options at an even faster rate. To analyze the level of increase, Department of Education data were used to construct an adjusted distribution of post-graduation activity in 1980 and 1983. A detailed description of the assumptions used in the development of this distribution is provided in the Appendix.

As seen in Table 10, 304 fewer graduates went on to college in 1983 compared with 1980. Simultaneously, there was an increase of 710 graduates in the non-college categories. Of this increase, nearly 9% (62 of 710) was in the technical/proprietary school category, 21% (148) in government service, 64% (453) in the civilian labor force, and 7% (47) in other activities. As stated earlier, some of this increase is due to the increase in the number of graduates. However, we can assume that 43% (304 of 710) of the increase was due to students not going to college. If we were to assume further that these 304 non-college going graduates distributed themselves in a manner similar to that of the 710 who did not go to college (i.e., nearly 9% in technical/ proprietary schools, 21% in government service, etc.) we can assess the effects which each of these categories had on the decline in the college-going rate. Based on this distribution, 26 additional students went to

Table 10

Post-Graduation Activity of Recent Black High School Graduates: 1980 and 1983

Post-Graduation Activity	1980		1983		Change in Adjusted	
	Actual	Adjusted*	Actual**	Adjusted*	#	%
College	5,558	5,922	5,176	5,618	-304	-5.1
Technical/Proprietary School	1,325	1,412	1,358	1,474	62	4.4
Government Service	920	981	1,040	1,129	148	15.1
Civilian Labor Force	3,147	3,355	3,509	3,808	453	13.5
Other	164	175	205	222	47	26.9
Unknown	735	--	963	--	-	
Total	11,845	11,845	12,251	12,251		

* Based on a redistribution of the unknowns. See Technical Appendix for methodology.

** Based on actual numbers for college and total, and approximations for other categories. See Technical Appendix for methodology.

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technical/proprietary schools after graduation between 1980 and 1983; 64 more entered government service; 194 more joined the civilian labor force; and 20 more were involved in other activities. These numbers represent increases above that which would be expected based on the increase in the number of high school graduates. The effect of this pattern on the decline in the number of full-time first-time freshmen can now be measured.

C. Delineating the Components of the Decline in Freshmen

The number of black full-time first-time freshmen in a given year is a function of the number of students who are recent graduates -- estimated to be about 80% of black freshmen enrolled in New Jersey institutions -- and non-recent graduates. Both categories are comprised of residents and non-residents of the state. Racial data on non-recent graduates, regardless of residency status, were not collected by the Department of Higher Education in 1980; therefore, an assessment of their enrollment pattern cannot be made. However, racial data for recent graduates by residency status have been collected.

The data show that approximately 75% of black full-time first-time freshmen are recent high school graduates from New Jersey. Applying this percentage to the actual 418 student decline of full-time first-time freshmen between 1980 and 1983 means that 314 of these students were recent high school graduates from New Jersey. Based on the analysis in the previous section, it has been demonstrated that 304 recent graduates did not enter college due to increase participation in other postsecondary activities. We can conclude, therefore, that virtually all of the decline in this group of freshmen -- recent graduates from New Jersey -- is due to the increased level of non-college participation. This estimate of 304 students not going to college

assumes that all of them would have gone to college in New Jersey. Data indicate, however, that this is not necessarily the case.

D. The Impact of Out-Migration

Historically, a significant proportion of New Jersey college freshmen leave the state to pursue their postsecondary education. The Education Department's data do not identify student college locational choice -- that is, whether students attended college in state or out of state -- by race. However, the Department of Higher Education's (Office of Research and Manpower) 1982 study on student out-migration does render insight into the pattern of locational choice for black college-bound seniors.

The data indicate that 41% of the black seniors who planned to go to college full-time after high school preferred an out-of-state institution.* Although this proportion is lower than that for white seniors, 46% of whom preferred to go out of state, it is higher than an estimate of 34% in 1974. The major reasons given by black students for their preferences are not unlike those of white students: institutional reputation for high academic quality and availability of a specific educational program are the two reasons frequently given for choosing an out-of-state institution (Table 11). However, low tuition; being offered some or all financial aid; being away from home; athletic reputation; and being recruited were also important reasons for black students.

* These data are for public high school seniors only.

In the spring of 1984 a mail survey of high school guidance counselors was conducted by the Office of Research and Manpower to ascertain future plans of black seniors from the Class of 1984.* The survey yielded two findings that support those mentioned above. First, the overwhelming majority of counselors indicated that while the number going to college was declining, the distribution of students by locational choice (in-state or out-of-state) has been consistent for the past 4 or 5 years. Second, the reasons for choosing a college outside of New Jersey were the same as those listed in Table 11.

This persistent pattern of out-migration among black students is as problematic as the general issue of out-migrating freshmen. If the proportion of black students who leave the state each year has stabilized, then a constant exodus of approximately 2,000 college-bound black freshmen is occurring. Therefore, as the number of black high school graduates going on to college declines, the number out-migrating takes on even greater significance in that it contributes to a smaller size of the pool of students choosing New Jersey institutions. Black students, like other students, leave the state to pursue courses of study that are available in New Jersey, and among those who leave are some of our academically talented students (Table 12).**

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* The survey was carried out in response to the concerns raised by the Board of Higher Education regarding minority enrollment trends. The questionnaire was self administered by directors of guidance and returned to the Research Office in May and June of 1984. Almost 72% of public and 46% of private high schools participated in the survey. A copy of the questionnaire is included in the Appendix.

** As also seen in Table 12, out-migrating black students are also more likely to come from homes where at least one parent is college educated. In an earlier study of out-migration, parental education was shown to be highly correlated with perceptions of institutional quality.

Table 11

Distribution of Reasons for Choosing an Out-of-State Institution
Among New Jersey College-Bound High School Seniors
with Out-of-State Preferences by Race: 1982

	All First Reasons	
Reason	White	Black
High quality academic reputation	43.8	28.6
Educational program	24.1	14.3
Desirable location	3.3	2.0
Away from home	2.8	6.1
Small school	2.0	2.0
Received impressive information	3.2	2.0
Low tuition	6.1	11.2
Recommended by teacher/counselor	0.8	1.0
Received some financial aid	2.2	6.1
Near home	1.1	1.0
Large school	0.8	0.0
Athletic reputation	0.9	5.1
Recruited	2.6	4.1
Sibling(s) attended	0.6	0.0
Non-strict admissions	0.7	2.0
Friends attend	0.4	0.0
Religious affilation	1.5	2.0
Private institution	0.3	0.0
All financial aid	0.8	3.1
Parent(s) attended	0.3	0.0
Historically black	0.0	3.1
All male/female	0.0	0.0.
Some other reason	1.5	4.1

Source: 1982 Survey of High School Seniors, New Jersey Department of Higher Education, Office of Research and Manpower.

Table 12

Academic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Black New Jersey College-Bound High School Seniors by College Locational Choice: 1982

Characteristics	Black New Jersey College-Bound Seniors	Locational Choice In-State	Locational Choice Out-of-State
High School Grades			
Mostly A's	6.4	5.1	8.2
Mostly B's	33.9	35.3	32.0
Mostly C's	50.7	52.2	48.5
Mostly Below C	9.0	7.4	11.3
Rank in Class			
Top 20%	30.5	28.0	34.0
Second 20%	16.6	18.9	13.2
Middle 20%	31.4	31.1	31.9
Fourth 20%	13.4	12.1	15.4
Lowest 20%	8.1	9.9	5.5
Father's Education			
Non high school graduate	23.4	24.6	21.7
High school graduate	38.5	40.4	35.9
*Postsecondary noncollege	9.2	11.1	6.5
Attended college	6.9	5.6	8.7
College graduate	15.1	12.7	18.5
Graduate or professional school	6.9	5.6	8.7
Mother's Education			
Non high school graduate	16.5	17.7	14.7
High School graduate	42.2	47.7	34.7
*Postsecondary noncollege	7.1	5.4	9.5
Attended college	13.8	10.0	19.0
College graduate	15.1	14.6	15.8
Graduate or professional school	5.3	4.6	6.3

*Includes persons who attended or were graduates of technical or vocational schools.

Source: 1982 Survey of High School Seniors, New Jersey Department of Higher Education, Office of Research and Manpower.

IV. STUDENT RECRUITMENT

A. College Drawing Power

The overwhelming majority of freshmen enrolled in New Jersey colleges and universities come from New Jersey. The drawing power of colleges follows a pattern that is consistent with sector missions: the community colleges draw from their respective counties, while the public senior institutions and the independent colleges and universities (with the exception of Princeton) serve a statewide clientele.* Examination of freshman enrollment data by county of geographic origin shows that overall, the sectors attract a proportionate share of black high school graduates by county given their missions (Table 13). Nevertheless, the fact that some counties account for a larger proportion of black students enrolled at specific colleges may present problems for these institutions as enrollments continue to decrease.

For example, Essex, the county with the largest number of black high school students going to college, contributes significantly to the enrollment of students at all but two of the senior public institutions -- Glassboro and Trenton -- and to most of the independent institutions. However, the number of black high school graduates from Essex going to a four-year college declined by 82 persons between 1982 and 1983. Should this trend continue, the number of students available to be recruited will also diminish, resulting in greater competition for students. The other counties with at least five percent of their seniors going to four-year institutions -- Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Monmouth, Passaic and Union -- are represented at

* Some state colleges tend to attract larger proportions of students from a particular region rather than throughout the entire state. With few exceptions, however, students from each county can be found at each of the state colleges.

Table 13

County Geographic Origin of Public High School Graduates and Full-Time First-Time Freshmen by Sector
Fall 1983

County	ALL STUDENTS					BLACK STUDENTS				
	High School Graduates By Type of College		Full-Time First-Time Freshmen			High School Graduates By Type of College		Full-Time First-Time Freshmen		
	4 - Year	2 - Year	Public Senior	Community College	Independent	4 - Year	2 - Year	Public Senior	Community College	Independent
Atlantic	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.1	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.5
Bergen	15.6	9.9	13.9	7.3	11.2	6.6	5.2	5.0	1.8	2.4
Burlington	4.6	5.1	4.1	4.6	4.0	6.6	8.9	4.5	4.5	4.3
Camden	5.5	6.9	6.4	6.6	5.8	7.6	9.3	10.2	6.7	7.4
Cape May	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Cumberland	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.1	3.4	1.5	1.7	1.5
Essex	11.6	5.9	12.0	10.2	11.9	33.8	21.7	33.2	38.0	37.2
Gloucester	2.0	3.4	2.1	3.6	2.6	2.0	4.0	2.4	2.7	2.3
Hudson	5.0	2.8	9.4	5.6	8.2	6.0	3.8	9.3	6.4	8.2
Hunterdon	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.2	--	--	0.1	0.4	0.3
Mercer	3.4	4.7	2.7	5.7	4.2	4.0	5.6	4.4	7.5	6.0
Middlesex	7.7	12.0	10.2	9.3	9.0	4.1	5.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
Monmouth	7.8	9.9	6.8	7.9	7.5	6.3	5.9	5.5	3.5	4.2
Morris	8.8	8.8	4.9	7.8	6.7	1.7	2.3	0.8	2.0	1.5
Ocean	3.0	6.8	2.8	6.8	4.8	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.1
Passaic	5.4	3.7	7.9	4.5	6.4	5.3	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.5
Salem	0.5	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.7	2.0	1.3
Somerset	4.4	3.9	2.8	3.7	3.1	1.5	2.8	0.7	1.3	1.0
Sussex	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Union	7.1	5.6	7.0	6.5	6.7	8.6	8.4	7.4	7.7	7.7
Warren	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

-- Indicates a value smaller than one-tenth of one percent.

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, Follow-up Survey of High School Graduates, fall 1983.
N.J. HEGIS Form #20483, Profile of Full-Time First-Time Freshmen.

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the senior public institutions in varying degrees. For example, black students from Burlington County attend only the three campuses of Rutgers, Glassboro, Stockton and Trenton in significant proportions. In contrast, black students from Monmouth County attend all of the state colleges, as well as the New Brunswick Campus of Rutgers, in significant proportions. However, with the exception of Camden and Monmouth, these counties have also experienced a decline in the number of their black graduates who go on to college. The data suggest that to the extent that a county may experience a decline in the college participation rate of blacks, some institutions may be more adversely affected than others.

B. Access

Students can be recruited by a college through a number of programs. One such avenue is the Educational Opportunity Fund (EOF) program, which was established in 1968 to provide financial assistance and support services for educationally and economically disadvantaged New Jersey residents attending college in state. The EOF program accounts for a significant proportion of the black full-time undergraduates on virtually all of the college campuses in New Jersey. For example, in AY 1982-83, the most recent year for which detailed data are available, more than half of the black undergraduates at Ramapo (79%) and Trenton State (59%) were EOF students. Overall for that year the sector distribution of the proportion of black FTU's who were EOF students

was as follows: NJIT, 43%; Rutgers, 39%; the state colleges, 43%; the community colleges, 33%; and the independents, 40% (Appendix Tables 4 thru 6). We can anticipate that any declines in the size of the pool of students going to college will affect the number of EOF students and, as a result, ultimately affect the number of black full-time undergraduates.

The proportion of all EOF undergraduates who are black, however, has been declining steadily since AY 1975-76. In that year, 65% of all EOF undergraduates were black. By AY 1982-83 the proportion was 52%. This decline of 13 percentage points represents 1,876 students (Table 14). The number of black undergraduates in the EOF program declined faster than the total number in the program. Thus, while the number of blacks has declined, the number of other students has increased. For example, since 1980 the number of whites in the program increased by 17%, or 406 students, and the number of other minorities -- which includes non-Puerto Rican Hispanics, Asians, and American Indians -- increased by 47%, or 576 students. (The number of Puerto Ricans declined by 62 during the period.) A number of possible explanations for the decrease in the number of blacks have been suggested by the administrators of the program, the EOF program staff of the Department.

First, black students might not apply to college because of the financial expense they would have to incur. The EOF program, along with the other grant aid programs -- TAG and Pell -- only cover part of the dollar costs of a college education. Even with maximum EOF, TAG, and Pell awards,

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Table 14

Racial/Ethnic Distribution of EOF Undergraduates in New Jersey Colleges and Universities
1975, 1976, 1980, 1981, and 1982

Racial/Ethnic Group	ACADEMIC YEAR										Change 1975 - 1982	
	1975		1976		1980		1981		1982			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Black	8,456	64.7	8,008	63.8	7,175	58.0	6,791	54.8	6,580	51.8	-1,876	-22.2
White	2,321	17.8	2,292	18.2	2,350	19.0	2,558	20.6	2,756	21.7	435	18.7
Puerto Rican	1,490	11.4	1,382	11.0	1,608	13.0	1,600	13.0	1,546	12.2	56	3.8
Other Minorities*	797	6.1	875	7.0	1,237	10.0	1,443	14.3	1,813	14.3	1,016	127.5
Total	13,064	100.0	12,557	100.0	12,370	100.0	12,392	100.0	12,695	100.0	-369	-2.8

* Other minorities include other Hispanics, Asians, and American Indians.

Source: Educational Opportunity Fund Program 1981-82 Annual Report Table 3, p. 6 for 1975, 1976, 1980, and 1981 data.
Forthcoming 1982-83 Annual Report for 1982 data.

the remaining costs -- or "unmet need" -- must be made up from personal funds of the student (or his/her family) or by loans. (There are also some campus-based funds available, such as scholarships and awards, but these are few in number at most institutions.) This dollar amount of unmet need can be substantial, depending on the institution. Further, over time this amount has increased because college costs have increased faster than the grant aid programs. For example, in 1981-82 the average student attending one of the state colleges would have an unmet need of $1,400 and in 1984-85 an estimated unmet need of $1,706. For a student attending an independent institution the average unmet need in 1981-82 was $3,200 and in 1984-85, $4,713.* Table 15 shows total costs and unmet need for 1984-85.

The unmet need concept is particularly important as it relates to economically disadvantaged black students. There is some indication, albeit anecdotal, that the most needy students are the ones most likely to avoid using loans to finance their college education. One EOF staff member described the problem as follows: "When we conduct a financial aid night in schools in Morris and Bergen counties, most of the questions we're

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* Based on average residential budgets for each year and assuming maximum EOF, TAG, and Pell awards. For example, in 1984-85 the average cost for a residential student attending a state college was $5,394. With maximum EOF, TAG, and Pell awards ($700, $1,088, and $1,900, respectively) totalling $3,688, the unmet need was $1,706.

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Table 15

College Costs and Unmet Need in New Jersey Colleges and Universities: FY 1985

INSTITUTION	PUBLIC 4-YEAR*** FY85 Costs*	Unmet Need
RUTGERS**	$ 5,866	$ 1,786
Glassboro-Main	5,328	1,640
Glassboro-Urban		
Jersey City	4,789	1,101
Kean	5,292	1,608
Montclair	5,728	2,040
Ramapo	5,358	1,670
Stockton	5,485	1,797
Trenton	5,225	1,537
Wm.Paterson	5,951	2,263
STATE COLLEGE AVERAGE	$ 5,394	$ 1,706

Rutgers assuming maximum EOF award of $700; TAG, $1,520; and Pell, $1,900.

State Colleges assuming maximum EOF award of $700; TAG, $1,088; and Pell $1,900.

INSTITUTION	INDEPENDENT*** FY85 Costs*	Unmet Need
Bloomfield	$ 9,435	$ 4,235
Caldwell	8,330	3,130
Centenary	9,160	3,960
Drew**	10,898	5,698
FDU-Madison	10,201	5,001
FDU-Rutherford	9,969	4,769
FDU-Teaneck	9,864	4,664
Georgian Court	7,350	2,150
Monmouth	9,696	4,496
Princeton	15,335	10,135
Rider	8,500	3,300
St. Elizabeth	8,950	3,750
St. Peter's	8,425	3,225
Seton Hall	9,700	4,500
Stevens	12,500	7,300
Upsala	9,950	4,750
Westminster	10,250	5,050
AVERAGE	$ 9,913	$ 4,713

Assuming maximum EOF award of $1,400; TAG, $1,900; and Pell, $1,900.

INSTITUTION	PUBLIC 2-YEAR FY85 Costs*	Unmet Need
Atlantic**	$ 4,283	$ 1,908
Bergen	3,665	1,290
Brookdale	3,539	1,164
Burlington	3,031	656
Camden	3,500	1,125
Cumberland	3,240	865
Essex	3,417	1,042
Gloucester	3,355	980
Hudson	2,110	(265)
Mercer	4,200	1,825
Middlesex	4,000	1,625
Morris	4,380	2,005
Ocean	3,388	1,013
Passaic	3,456	1,081
Salem	3,247	872
Somerset	4,485	2,110
Union	3,710	1,335
AVERAGE	$ 3,589	$ 1,214

Assuming maximum EOF award of $450; TAG, $750; and Pell, $1,175.

* FY85 costs - total college costs listed in NJHEAA system (XOC File page 2).

** FY84 costs.

*** Public senior and independents FY85 costs based on residential budgets.

asked deal with loans. When we're in Newark or Passaic, however, we are asked more about grants. Middle class families who are used to borrowing money at interest rates of 14%, 17%, or 19% see an education loan at 8% or 9% interest as a good investment. However, for the black family with a household income of $10,000, taking out a total of $8,000-$10,000 in loans (over four years) for college, regardless of the low interest rate, doesn't make sense to them."

Second, black students may not be as competitive academically as other EOF-eligible students. The EOF program uses SAT scores, high school rank, and grade point average, to assess an entering student's potential for college. Generally speaking, black students tend to have lower SAT scores, thus affecting at least one component of the assessment. Other students who are also economically disadvantaged (i.e., they fall within the family income eligibility criterion) who do better on these standardized tests therefore have a greater chance of being recruited. Further, with the adoption of the Academic Progress Regulations, institutions may in the future select those students who appear to require less remediation in order to assure their successful completion of the program.

These data regarding EOF trends are speculative, since no study of the changing racial/ethnic composition of EOF students has been conducted to date. Thus, the extent to which each of these factors contributes to the decline in the number of black EOF students cannot be assessed.

V. NATIONWIDE/REGIONAL TRENDS

The pattern of declining black enrollment is not unique to New Jersey. Recent data on college enrollment rates based on a National Longitudinal Survey indicate that college participation among blacks is declining. The National Longitudinal Survey of the classes of 1972 and 1980 (National Center for Education Statistics) show college participation rates of, respectively, 48% and 44% for blacks. The National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience (Ohio State University), which has compiled data on the nation's households for almost two decades shows that in 1980, 45% of black households had family members enrolled in college, but by 1982 the proportion had declined by almost seven percentage points to 38%. Similar patterns have also been noted regionally.

In Pennsylvania the number of black full-time first-time freshmen declined by 503 (7%) between 1980 and 1982. Black full-time undergraduates also declined. It is almost a certainty that black enrollment in that state will increase over the next three years as a result of a mandated court order to desegregate public higher education institutions in Pennsylvania (Adams vs. Richardson, 356 F. Supp. 92 (D.D.C. 1973)).* Since this state attracts the majority of New Jersey's out-migrating students, the implications of the Adams decision for our black enrollment pattern are of great importance to New Jersey.

* Pennsylvania's plan covers the five years 1983-1987.

In New York, black full-time first-time freshmen declined by approximately 1,000 between 1980 and 1982. One of the reasons believed to have contributed to the decrease is the decline in the high school graduation rate for blacks. For example, since 1976 the percent of 12th graders who were in the system four years earlier as 9th graders has declined steadily: in 1976 the proportion was 57%, in 1981, 47%. Thus, although the college-going rate for that state has stabilized, there is a smaller number of students in the pool.*

Finally, in Connecticut, the numbers of black full-time undergraduates and full-time first-time freshmen are down. A year ago that state's Legislature made a greater commitment to equal educational opportunity by creating a special office to focus on the issue of minorities in higher education. However, detailed research has not yet been conducted on the problem of declining black enrollment.

VI. FUTURE TRENDS

Changing demographics among the black population in New Jersey will have its impact on college enrollments. The number of black high school graduates is expected to decrease by almost 2,500 students by 1990 -- from the current 12,250 to 9,700. As a consequence, the number of black full-time first-time freshmen enrolled in New Jersey institutions will decline, although the rate of decline will be determined by the college-going rate and the pattern of out-migration.

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* In New Jersey, data on secondary school attrition by grade and race are not collected.

In spite of the projected decrease in the number of black high school graduates it is possible that the proportion of blacks entering college as freshmen can remain unchanged. The data presented in Table 3, for example, showed that over time there was little variation in the proportion of freshmen who were black even in periods of growth in the number of black high school graduates. Unless the enrollment of black non-traditional students increases and the pattern of out-migration change, the number of black freshmen can be expected to continue to decrease.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

The results of this study on declining black enrollment in New Jersey colleges and universities indicate that many factors have contributed to the trend. The number of new entrants to the system has declined primarily as a result of increased participation in the labor force. Certainly many options chosen by high school graduates are in direct competition with college enrollment. However, the fact that larger numbers of these students are choosing these options suggest that other forces are exerting pressure on students not to go to college.

Data from other states indicate that the decline in the rate of college participation among blacks is not unique to New Jersey. Indeed, the enrollment trend observed among our black students mirrors that of the region: Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut also have experienced some decline in their black full-time undergraduates. Further, while black New Jerseyans were above the national average in their rate of college participation (47% compared with 44% for the nation in 1980), finding from a national sample of black households data suggest that the decline in college participation among

blacks is a nationwide phenomenon. Patterns such as these point to the existence of a trend, based on socioeconomic and demographic factors, of significant proportions. If this is the case, then efforts to understand and act upon the trend will require a greater investment in the future of higher education for blacks.

It is essential that more information in the crucial areas of retention and recruitment be collected. To understand the causes of the changing racial composition of EOF students, it is recommended that the EOF Board conduct a study to include an analysis of patterns of both recruitment and retention of these students. Further, to identify successful retention models, the report suggests that each institution establish a task force to study this issue. Finally, to identify successful strategies that could be implemented statewide, a symposium on minority enrollment is recommended -- to focus on issues of recruitment, retention, and increasing the pool of students.

A P P E N D I X

Technical Appendix

The Department of Education's data on high school graduates are incomplete in two areas. First, there are unknown cases, that is, the postgraduation activity of some students was not identified. The problem of unknowns exists every year. Second, in 1983 data on postgraduation activity pertains only to those students who attended college. In order to provide estimates of students in all categories of activity for both 1980 and 1983, the following adjustments were made.

The 1980 adjusted numbers were derived by distributing the unknowns based on the distribution of the known cases. In the absence of any unknowns, the total number of graduates would be 11,110 with 50.0% (5,554 of 11,110) of them going to college, 11.9% going to technical/proprietary school, 8.3% entering government service, 28.3% entering the civilian labor force, and 1.5% engaging in other activities. Applying this distribution to the 735 unknown cases increased the number going to college by 368, the number going to technical/proprietary school by 87, the number entering government service by 61, the number entering the civilian labor force by 208, and the number of graduates in the "other" category by 11.

The adjustment for the 1983 data was carried out in two parts. First, since the only category of postgraduation activity for which reliable data were available was college, estimates were needed for the other categories. Using the last available year's distribution -- that of 1982, adjusted for unknowns -- the distribution for the graduates not going to college (7,075) was derived, which yielded the distribution referred to as "real" in Table 10 of the report. The 963 unknowns were then distributed following the procedure used for 1980.

Survey of Guidance Counselors

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School: _____

County: _____

Person Completing Form: _____ Telephone: ( ) _____

It has been observed that the number of black students entering New Jersey colleges and universities as freshmen is declining. Please answer the following questions as they relate to black students in your high school.

1) Please give absolute numbers or approximations to the following:

a. Number of seniors graduating in 1984: _____
b. Number of black seniors graduating: _____
c. Number of black seniors planning to go to college:

Total _____
In State _____
Out of State _____

2) What has been the pattern for black students from your school attending New Jersey colleges over the past 4 or 5 years?

___ a. No change, about the same proportion as this year
___ b. There has been an increase (Please elaborate as to reasons why, e.g., active recruiting on part of N.J. colleges)

_____

_____

_____

_____

___ c. There has been a decline (Please elaborate as to reasons why, e.g., lack of financial aid)

_____

_____

In your opinion, what should be done to reverse this trend?

_____

_____

_____

Please feel free to attach any additional comments which you think will be helpful to us. Thank you for your cooperation.

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Appendix Table 1

Black Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment, New Jersey Public Senior Colleges and Universities
Fall 1978 thru Fall 1983

Institution	Number						Percent of Institution's FTU Enrollment						Percent of Sector's Black FTU Enrollment					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
N.J. Inst. of Technology	154	186	229	191	278	275	5.3	6.1	7.2	5.7	7.8	7.9	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.5	3.8	4.0
Univ. of Med. & Dentistry	46	61	59	39	49	24	44.2	50.8	52.2	55.7	49.0	34.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3
Rutgers, Camden	417	377	328	323	313	257	14.9	14.0	13.4	13.6	13.0	11.1	5.4	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.7
Rutgers, Newark	838	821	928	877	908	806	18.5	18.9	21.4	21.2	22.2	20.9	10.8	10.7	12.1	11.7	12.4	11.6
Rutgers, New Brunswick	1,947	2,149	2,218	2,245	2,071	1,978	9.2	10.0	10.5	10.4	9.8	9.4	25.1	28.0	28.9	29.9	28.2	28.5
Total, Rutgers	3,202	3,347	3,474	3,445	3,292	3,041	11.3	11.7	12.5	12.3	12.0	11.1	41.3	43.7	45.2	45.9	44.9	43.8
Glassboro State College	1,000	858	635	342	510	497	15.2	13.3	10.0	5.6	8.5	9.0	12.9	11.2	8.3	4.6	7.0	7.2
Jersey City State College	1,020	1,150	1,042	1,021	839	758	22.2	26.8	24.5	24.0	21.6	20.8	13.2	15.0	13.6	13.6	11.4	10.9
Kean College of N.J.	856	724	723	834	733	646	13.7	11.8	12.1	13.6	12.5	10.9	11.0	9.4	9.4	11.1	10.0	9.3
Montclair State College	394	324	418	451	444	509	4.8	4.1	5.0	5.6	5.7	6.6	5.1	4.2	5.4	6.0	6.1	7.3
Ramapo College of N. J.	152	155	210	208	234	248	6.1	5.7	7.7	8.0	8.6	9.7	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.6
Stockton State College	225	242	222	280	332	344	5.9	6.5	5.8	7.4	8.2	8.8	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.7	4.5	5.0
Trenton State College	445	341	430	388	406	405	7.9	6.0	7.5	6.8	7.2	7.9	5.7	4.4	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.8
Wm. Paterson College	415	465	465	497	495	479	6.2	7.0	7.0	7.7	7.7	7.6	5.4	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.9
Total, State College	4,507	4,259	4,145	4,021	3,993	3,882	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.5	58.1	55.5	54.0	53.6	54.4	55.9
Grand Total, Public Senior Institutions	7,755	7,667	7,678	7,505	7,334	6,947	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NCES HEDIS Form 2300-2.3, (Fall Enrollment Report), 1978 to 1983.

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Appendix Table 2

Black Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment, New Jersey Public Community Colleges
Fall 1978 thru Fall 1983

Institution	Number						Percent of Institution's FTU Enrollment						Percent of Sector's Black FTU Enrollment					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Atlantic Community Coll.	384	406	309	253	253	200	24.4	28.9	23.5	21.3	21.3	15.6	5.7	5.6	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.0
Bergen Community Coll.	80	146	146	166	182	248	2.2	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.3	5.9	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.7
Brookdale Community Coll.	266	225	297	135	184	208	9.1	7.5	9.0	3.8	5.2	5.8	3.9	3.1	4.1	2.0	2.8	3.1
Burlington County College	253	278	331	326	331	279	16.1	17.3	17.2	16.3	17.0	15.6	3.7	3.8	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.1
Camden County College	725	771	734	557	478	426	23.3	23.3	21.1	17.1	15.8	13.9	10.7	10.6	10.1	8.3	7.2	6.3
Cumberland County College	183	199	263	195	187	146	19.3	19.3	22.5	18.2	18.4	15.5	2.7	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.2
Essex County College	2,589	2,769	2,530	2,421	2,345	2,569	71.0	64.0	66.4	69.4	61.8	60.8	38.1	37.9	34.8	36.0	35.2	37.9
Gloucester County College	138	156	64	179	165	165	12.8	14.2	5.2	13.8	11.4	11.5	2.0	2.1	0.9	2.7	2.5	2.4
Hudson County Commission	144	239	360	397	418	387	26.1	27.1	28.9	24.2	20.6	18.3	2.1	3.3	5.0	5.9	6.3	5.7
Mercer County Comm. Coll.	504	583	582	526	565	539	18.0	20.3	19.3	17.0	17.6	17.4	7.4	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.5	8.0
Middlesex County College	221	216	308	334	316	296	5.0	4.4	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.1	3.3	3.0	4.2	5.0	4.7	4.4
Morris, County College of	55	28	53	53	45	95	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.4
Ocean County College	55	47	63	25	19	34	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5
Passaic County Comm. Coll	539	680	556	563	501	430	44.4	39.5	34.9	32.3	31.1	30.5	7.9	9.3	7.7	8.4	7.5	6.4
Salem Community College	179	149	192	167	138	119	26.8	23.7	25.6	23.6	20.5	19.3	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.8
Somerset County College	119	50	52	48	53	72	8.2	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.3	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1
Union County College	355	365	420	383	489	557	9.6	9.7	10.6	10.1	11.9	14.2	5.2	5.0	5.8	5.7	7.3	8.2
Total, Community Colleges	6,789	7,307	7,260	6,728	6,669	6,770	17.8	17.0	16.3	15.0	14.6	14.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: HCES HEGIS Form 2300-2.3, (Fall Enrollment Report), 1978 to 1983.

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Appendix Table 3

Black Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment, New Jersey Independent Colleges and Universities
Fall 1978 thru Fall 1983

Institution	Number						Percent of Institution's FTU Enrollment						Percent of Sector's Black FTU Enrollment					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Assumption College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Berkeley College	-	-	-	-	23	40	-	-	-	-	3.5	6.5	-	-	-	-	0.8	1.4
Beth Medrash College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bloomfield College	577	699	604	591	532	489	38.4	48.1	50.1	55.1	53.9	53.1	20.5	22.5	18.8	18.9	17.8	17.4
Caldwell College	62	51	46	68	89	75	16.4	12.9	10.9	14.9	19.7	21.4	2.2	1.6	1.4	2.2	3.0	2.7
Centenary College	25	30	33	50	59	66	3.7	4.4	5.2	7.9	8.6	10.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.3
Don Bosco College	2	1	0	0	1	1	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drew University	40	50	75	81	68	66	2.8	3.5	4.9	5.5	5.0	4.8	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.3
Edward Williams College	41	76	117	124	138	155	11.3	15.1	18.0	17.4	19.2	20.7	1.5	2.4	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.5
FDU, Madison	72	86	97	93	65	63	3.4	4.2	4.8	4.8	3.6	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.2
FDU, Rutherford	140	141	140	105	84	88	7.7	7.7	8.4	7.2	6.1	7.1	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.4	2.8	3.1
FDU, Teaneck	154	156	207	224	203	178	4.6	4.7	6.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	5.5	5.0	6.4	7.2	6.8	6.3
Felician College	15	20	21	14	13	20	3.2	4.4	5.2	4.8	5.4	7.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7
Georgian Court College	37	35	56	58	44	49	6.5	6.1	9.4	8.8	6.5	6.9	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.7
Monmouth College	63	89	78	86	89	77	3.2	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.3	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.7
Northeastern College	13	14	17	19	19	17	4.4	5.5	7.2	9.0	10.7	11.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Princeton University	322	350	340	353	315	303	7.3	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.0	6.7	11.5	11.3	10.6	11.3	10.5	10.8
Rabbinical College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rider College	171	182	160	148	121	102	5.4	5.5	4.6	4.4	3.7	3.2	6.1	5.9	5.0	4.7	4.0	3.6
St. Elizabeth, College of	42	45	48	41	49	38	8.8	8.6	9.1	7.9	9.6	7.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4
Saint Peter's College	245	262	281	220	235	249	9.7	10.6	10.6	9.0	9.4	9.8	8.7	8.4	8.7	7.0	7.8	8.9
Seton Hall University	511	526	579	527	527	467	9.8	8.9	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.2	18.2	16.9	18.0	16.9	17.6	16.4
Stevens Institute of Tech.	40	38	50	47	47	38	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4
Talmudical Academy	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Upsala College	203	223	248	250	251	206	17.8	19.1	21.7	23.6	24.7	20.8	7.2	7.2	7.7	8.0	8.4	7.3
Westminster Choir College	34	31	24	23	23	31	9.1	8.5	7.0	7.1	7.5	11.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1
Total, Independents	2,809	3,105	3,221	3,122	2,995	2,811	8.2	8.9	9.1	9.2	8.8	8.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NCES HEGIS Form 2300-2.3, (Fall Enrollment Report), 1978 to 1983).

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Appendix Table 4

EOF Enrollment, New Jersey Public Senior Colleges and Universities
1980 thru 1982

Institution	Number of EOF Undergraduates*			Change 1980-1982		Percent of Institution's Black FTU Enrollment**		
	1980	1981	1982	#	%	1980	1981	1982
N.J. Institute of Technology	108	117	119	11	10.2	47.2	61.3	42.8
Rutgers, Camden	216	165	120	- 96	-44.4	65.8	51.1	38.3
Rutgers, Newark	550	460	468	- 82	-14.9	59.3	52.8	51.5
Rutgers, New Brunswick	773	797	683	- 90	-11.6	34.8	35.5	33.0
Total, Rutgers	1,539	1,422	1,271	-268	-17.4	44.3	41.3	38.6
Glassboro State College	342	275	233	-109	-31.9	53.9	80.4	45.7
Jersey City State College	234	262	256	22	9.4	22.5	25.7	30.5
Kean College of New Jersey	350	335	318	- 32	- 9.1	48.4	40.2	43.4
Montclair State College	222	219	214	- 8	- 3.6	53.1	48.6	48.2
Ramapo College of New Jersey	152	163	185	33	21.7	72.4	78.4	79.1
Stockton State College	107	116	134	27	25.2	48.2	41.4	40.4
Trenton State College	226	239	241	15	6.6	52.6	61.6	59.4
William Paterson College	191	217	201	10	5.2	41.1	43.7	40.6
Total, State Colleges	1,824	1,826	1,782	- 42	- 2.3	44.0	45.4	44.6
Grand Total, Public Senior Institutions	3,471	3,365	3,172	-299	- 8.6	45.2	44.8	43.2

* Based on unduplicated headcounts of students enrolled through the entire academic years 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83. More than 90% of EOF students enroll in the fall and spring.

** FTU enrollment based on the fall of academic years 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83.

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Appendix Table 5

EOF Enrollment, New Jersey Public Community Colleges
1980 thru 1982

Institution	Number of EOF Undergraduates*			Change 1980-1982		Percent of Institution's Black FTU Enrollment**		
	1980	1981	1982	#	%	1980	1981	1982
Atlantic Community College	190	166	155	- 35	18.4	61.5	65.6	61.3
Bergen Community College	67	57	39	- 28	-41.8	45.9	34.3	21.4
Brookdale Community College	56	77	87	31	55.4	18.9	57.0	47.3
Burlington County College	51	73	62	11	21.6	15.4	22.4	18.7
Camden County College	312	231	228	- 84	-26.9	42.5	41.5	47.7
Cumberland County College	78	89	83	5	6.4	29.7	45.6	44.4
Essex County College	940	718	763	-177	-18.8	37.1	29.7	32.5
Gloucester County College	22	17	25	3	13.6	34.4	9.5	15.1
Hudson County College Commission	151	146	138	- 13	- 8.6	33.0	36.8	32.8
Mercer County Community College	127	104	113	- 14	-11.0	21.8	19.8	20.0
Middlesex County College	67	59	54	- 13	-19.4	21.7	17.7	17.1
Morris, County College of	16	14	18	2	12.5	30.2	26.4	40.0
Ocean County College	27	39	34	7	25.9	42.9	***	***
Passaic County Community College	286	241	204	- 82	-28.7	51.4	42.8	40.7
Salem Community College	91	74	54	- 37	-40.7	47.4	44.3	39.1
Somerset County College	13	8	7	- 6	-46.1	25.0	16.7	13.2
Union County College	81	128	147	66	81.5	19.3	33.4	30.1
Total, Public Community Colleges	2,575	2,241	2,211	-364	-14.1	35.5	33.3	33.1

* Based on unduplicated headcounts of students enrolled through the entire academic years 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83. More than 90% of EOF students enroll in the fall and spring.

** FTU enrollment based on the fall of academic years 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83.

*** Percent cannot be calculated due to data anomaly (i.e., the fall FTU number is lower than the EOF number).

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Appendix Table 6

EOF Enrollment, New Jersey Independent Colleges and Universities
1980 thru 1982

Institution	Number of EOF Undergraduates*			Change 1980-1982		Percent of Institution's Black FTU Enrollment**		
	1980	1981	1982	#	%	1980	1981	1982
Bloomfield College	103	120	126	23	22.3	17.0	20.3	23.7
Caldwell College	28	26	31	3	10.7	60.9	38.2	34.8
Centenary College	-	-	20	20	*	*	*	33.9
Drew University	35	40	35	0	0.0	46.7	49.4	51.5
FDU - Madison	61	64	65	4	6.6	62.9	68.8	100.0
FDU - Rutherford	50	49	49	- 1	- 2.0	35.7	46.7	58.3
FDU - Teaneck	68	66	70	2	2.9	32.8	29.5	34.5
Georgian Court College	55	42	31	- 24	-43.6	98.2	72.4	70.4
Monmouth College	28	28	32	4	-14.3	35.9	32.6	36.0
Princeton University	6	10	12	6	100.0	1.8	2.8	3.8
Rider College	125	110	111	- 14	-11.2	78.1	74.3	91.7
St. Elizabeth, College of	39	25	29	- 10	-25.6	81.2	61.0	59.2
St. Peter's College	58	59	58	0	0.0	20.6	26.8	24.7
Seton Hall University	263	360	346	83	31.6	45.4	68.3	65.6
Stevens Institute of Technology	21	7	6	- 15	-71.4	42.0	14.9	12.8
Upsala College	178	164	171	- 7	- 3.9	71.8	65.6	68.1
Westminster Choir College	11	6	5	- 6	-54.6	45.8	26.1	21.7
Total, Independent Colleges and Universities	1,129	1,185	1,197	68	6.0	35.0	38.0	40.0

* Based on unduplicated headcounts of students enrolled through the entire academic years 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83. More than 90% of EOF students enroll in the fall and spring.

** FTU enrollment based on the fall of academic years 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83.

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Appendix Table 7

Institutional Profile: Glassboro State College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1978
Number: 1,000

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 497

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -503
Percent: -50.3

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 53.9
1981: 80.4 * *
1982: 45.7

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

Camden	27.3%
*Gloucester	13.7%
Burlington	7.6%
Cumberland	6.6%
Monmouth	6.6%
Bergen	5.6%
Essex	4.6%
Atlantic	4.0%
Middlesex	4.0%
Ocean	3.0%
Passaic	3.0%
Salem	3.0%
Union	3.0%
Mercer	2.5%
Morris	2.5%
Hudson	1.5%
Cape May	0.5%
Somerset	0.5%
Warren	0.5%

* Indicates county where college is located.

* * The larger than expected increase in the percent distribution due to data anomaly in the 1981 fall enrollment number.

Appendix Table 8

Institutional Profile: Jersey City State College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1979
Number: 1,150

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 754

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -396
Percent: -34.4

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 22.5
1981: 25.7
1982: 30.5

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Hudson	57.2%
Essex	27.5%
Bergen	3.6%
Union	3.6%
Middlesex	2.2%
Monmouth	2.2%
Burlington	1.5%
Passaic	1.5%
Ocean	0.7%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 9

Institutional Profile: Kean College of New Jersey

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1978
Number: 856

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 646

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -210
Percent: -24.5

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 48.4
1981: 40.2
1982: 43.4

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

Essex	51.3%
*Union	18.2%
Monmouth	6.9%
Hudson	6.1%
Mercer	5.2%
Camden	3.5%
Middlesex	2.6%
Passaic	2.6%
Atlantic	0.9%
Bergen	0.9%
Morris	0.9%
Ocean	0.9%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 10

Institutional Profile: Montclair State College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1983
Number: 509

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 509

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: 0
Percent: 0.0

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 53.1
1981: 48.6
1982: 48.2

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Essex	51.2%
Passaic	11.7%
Monmouth	8.7%
Union	7.4%
Hudson	6.2%
Bergen	4.3%
Mercer	2.5%
Camden	1.9%
Middlesex	1.9%
Burlington	1.2%
Ocean	1.2%
Somerset	1.2%
Cumberland	0.6%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 11

Institutional Profile: Ramapo College of New Jersey

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1983
Number: 248

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 248

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: 0
Percent: 0.0

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 72.4
1981: 78.4
1982: 79.1

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

Essex	48.3%
*Bergen	17.7%
Passaic	16.1%
Hudson	4.9%
Monmouth	4.9%
Morris	4.9%
Camden	1.6%
Cumberland	1.6%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 12

Institutional Profile: Stockton State College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1983
Number: 344

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 344

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: 0
Percent: 0.0

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 48.2
1981: 41.4
1982: 40.4

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

Essex	25.3%
*Atlantic	21.1%
Camden	14.7%
Burlington	6.3%
Bergen	5.3%
Gloucester	4.2%
Monmouth	4.2%
Passaic	4.2%
Union	4.2%
Cumberland	3.2%
Hudson	2.1%
Mercer	2.1%
Morris	2.1%
Ocean	1.0%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 13

Institutional Profile: Trenton State College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1978
Number: 445

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 405

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -40
Percent: -9.0

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 52.6
1981: 61.6
1982: 59.4

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Mercer	32.2%
Burlington	20.2%
Essex	8.3%
Camden	5.9%
Monmouth	5.9%
Union	5.9%
Passaic	4.8%
Middlesex	3.6%
Somerset	3.6%
Cumberland	2.4%
Hudson	2.4%
Atlantic	1.2%
Cape May	1.2%
Ocean	1.2%
Sussex	1.2%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 14

Institutional Profile: William Paterson College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1981
Number: 497

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 479

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -18
Percent: -3.6

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 41.1
1981: 43.7
1982: 40.6

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

Essex	44.8%
*Passaic	28.7%
Hudson	6.9%
Monmouth	6.9%
Union	5.7%
Bergen	3.5%
Middlesex	2.3%
Burlington	1.2%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 15

Institutional Profile: New Jersey Institute of Technology

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1982
Number: 278

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 275

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -3
Percent: -1.1

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 47.2
1981: 61.3
1982: 42.8

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Essex	65.4%
Hudson	9.1%
Union	7.3%
Mercer	3.7%
Middlesex	3.7%
Burlington	1.8%
Camden	1.8%
Gloucester	1.8%
Monmouth	1.8%
Ocean	1.8%
Passaic	1.8%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 16

Institutional Profile: Rutgers, The State University - Camden

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1978
Number: 417

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 257

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -160
Percent: -38.4

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 65.8
1981: 51.1
1982: 38.3

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Camden	90.5%
Burlington	4.7%
Atlantic	2.4%
Gloucester	2.4%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 17

Institutional Profile: Rutgers, The State University - Newark

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1980
Number: 928

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 806

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -122
Percent: -13.1

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 59.3
1981: 52.4
1982: 51.5

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Essex	67.1%
Union	11.7%
Passaic	9.4%
Bergen	4.7%
Hudson	2.3%
Atlantic	1.2%
Burlington	1.2%
Middlesex	1.2%
Ocean	1.2%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 18

Institutional Profile: Rutgers, The State University - New Brunswick

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1981
Number: 2,245

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 1,978

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -267
Percent: -11.9

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 34.8
1981: 35.5
1982: 33.0

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

Essex	29.1%
Union	10.4%
Camden	9.2%
Bergen	7.3%
Monmouth	6.8%
Hudson	6.1%
*Middlesex	5.8%
Burlington	5.6%
Passaic	5.6%
Mercer	5.3%
Atlantic	1.9%
Ocean	1.5%
Cumberland	1.0%
Gloucester	1.0%
Salem	1.0%
Somerset	1.0%
Morris	0.5%
Hunterdon	0.5%
Cape May	0.2%
Warren	0.2%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 19

Institutional Profile: Atlantic County College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1979
Number: 406

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 200

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -206
Percent: -50.7

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 61.5
1981: 65.6
1982: 61.3

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Atlantic	85.7%
Cape May	10.7%
Camden	2.4%
Cumberland	1.2%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 20

Institutional Profile: Bergen County College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1983
Number: 248

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 248

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: 0
Percent: 0.0

Proportion of blank FTU in EOF: 1980: 45.9
1981: 34.3
1982: 21.4

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Bergen	56.4%
Essex	25.7%
Passaic	12.8%
Hudson	5.1%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 21

Institutional Profile: Brookdale Community College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1980
Number: 297

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 208

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -89
Percent: -30.0

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 18.9
1981: 57.0
1982: 47.3

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Monmouth	96.7%
Middlesex	2.2%
Ocean	1.1%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 22

Institutional Profile: Burlington County College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1980 & 1982
Number: 331 (both years)

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 279

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -52
Percent: -15.7

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 15.8
1981: 22.4
1982: 18.7

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Burlington	99.0%
Camden	1.0%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 23

Institutional Profile: Camden County College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1979
Number: 771

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 426

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -345
Percent: -44.7

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 42.5
1981: 41.5
1982: 47.7

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Camden	87.8%
Gloucester	7.3%
Burlington	3.1%
Atlantic	0.6%
Cumberland	0.6%
Salem	0.6%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 24

Institutional Profile: Cumberland County College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1980
Number: 263

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 146

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -117
Percent: -44.5

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 29.7 * *
1981: 45.6
1982: 44.4

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Cumberland	96.9%
Salem	3.1%

* Indicates county where college is located.

* * The larger than expected decrease in the percent distribution due to data anomaly in the 1980 fall enrollment number.

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Appendix Table 25

Institutional Profile: Essex County College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1979
Number: 2,769

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 2,569

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -200
Percent: -7.2

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 37.1
1981: 29.7
1982: 32.5

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Essex	92.8%
Hudson	3.4%
Union	3.3%
Passaic	0.3%
Atlantic	0.1%
Monmouth	0.1%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 26

Institutional Profile: Gloucester County College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1981
Number: 179

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 165

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -14
Percent: -7.8

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 34.4
1981: 9.5 * *
1982: 15.1

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Gloucester	55.9%
Camden	23.5%
Burlington	6.9%
Mercer	4.9%
Cumberland	3.9%
Essex	2.9%
Cape May	1.0%
Salem	1.0%

* Indicates county where college is located.

* * The larger than expected decrease in the percent distribution due to data anomaly in the enrollment number.

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Appendix Table 27

Institutional Profile: Hudson County Community College Commission

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1982
Number: 418

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 387

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -31
Percent: -7.4

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 41.9
1981: 36.8
1982: 33.0

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Hudson	93.9%
Essex	3.0%
Union	1.5%
Bergen	0.8%
Passaic	0.8%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 28

Institutional Profile: Mercer County Community College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1979
Number: 583

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 539

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -44
Percent: -7.5

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 21.8
1981: 19.8
1982: 20.0

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Mercer	85.9%
Burlington	4.0%
Camden	1.8%
Cumberland	1.4%
Essex	1.4%
Atlantic	0.9%
Middlesex	0.9%
Passaic	0.9%
Gloucester	0.5%
Hunterdon	0.5%
Monmouth	0.5%
Ocean	0.5%
Somerset	0.5%
Union	0.5%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 29

Institutional Profile: Middlesex County College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1981
Number: 334

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 296

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -38
Percent: -11.4

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 21.7
1981: 17.7
1982: 17.1

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Middlesex	92.7%
Somerset	6.1%
Union	1.2%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 30

Institutional Profile: Morris, County College of

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1983
Number: 95

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 95

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: 0
Percent: 0.0

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 30.2
1981: 26.4
1982: 40.0

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Morris	68.4%
Sussex	11.8%
Essex	9.2%
Passaic	6.6%
Warren	4.0%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 31

Institutional Profile: Ocean County College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1980
Number: 63

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 34

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -29
Percent: -46.0

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 42.9
1981: * *
1982: * *

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Ocean	95.0%
Monmouth	5.0%

* Indicates county where college is located.

* * Percent cannot be calculated due to data anomaly (i.e., the fall enrollment number is lower than the EOF number).

Appendix Table 32

Institutional Profile: Passaic County Community College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1979
Number: 680

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 430

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -250
Percent: -36.8

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 51.4
1981: 42.8
1982: 40.7

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Passaic	96.5%
Essex	2.1%
Bergen	0.7%
Hudson	0.7%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 33

Institutional Profile: Salem Community College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1980
Number: 192

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 119

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -73
Percent: -38.0

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 47.4
1981: 44.3
1982: 39.1

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Salem	92.3%
Cumberland	5.8%
Gloucester	1.9%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 34

Institutional Profile: Somerset County College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1978
Number: 119

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 72

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -47
Percent: -39.5

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 25.0
1981: 16.7
1982: 13.2

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Somerset	74.3%
Hunterdon	25.7%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 35

Institutional Profile: Union County College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1983
Number: 557

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 557

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: 0
Percent: 0.0

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 19.3
1981: 33.4
1982: 30.1

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Union	85.0%
Essex	12.4%
Hudson	1.6%
Middlesex	0.5%
Somerset	0.5%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 36

Institutional Profile: The Berkeley School

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1983
Number: 40

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 40

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: 0
Percent: 0.0

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: - -
1981: - -
1982: - -

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Passaic	66.7%
Essex	25.9%
Mercer	7.4%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 37

Institutional Profile: Bloomfield College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1979
Number: 699

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 489

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -210
Percent: -30.0

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 17.0
1981: 20.3
1982: 23.7

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Essex	64.1%
Union	9.9%
Hudson	6.8%
Camden	3.1%
Mercer	3.1%
Burlington	2.3%
Middlesex	2.3%
Passaic	2.3%
Atlantic	1.5%
Gloucester	1.5%
Somerset	1.5%
Bergen	0.8%
Ocean	0.8%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 38

Institutional Profile: Caldwell College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1982
Number: 89

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 75

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -14
Percent: -15.7

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 60.9
1981: 38.2
1982: 34.8

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Essex	68.4%
Burlington	15.7%
Bergen	5.3%
Monmouth	5.3%
Union	5.3%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 39

Institutional Profile: Centenary College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1983
Number: 66

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 66

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: 0
Percent: 0.0

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: * *
1981: * *
1982: 33.9

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

Essex	36.7%
Union	16.7%
Camden	13.3%
Burlington	6.7%
Mercer	6.7%
Passaic	6.7%
Atlantic	3.3%
Bergen	3.3%
Middlesex	3.3%
*Warren	3.3%

* Indicates county where college is located.

* * Based on unduplicated headcounts of students enrolled through the entire academic years 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83. More than 90% of EOF students enroll in the fall and spring.

Appendix Table 40

Institutional Profile: Don Bosco College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1978
Number: 2

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 1

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -1
Percent: -50.0

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: - -
1981: - -
1982: - -

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

Essex	100.0%

Note: Don Bosco College is located in Sussex County.

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Appendix Table 41

Institutional Profile: Drew University

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1981
Number: 81

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 66

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -15
Percent: -18.5

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 46.7
1981: 49.4
1982: 51.5

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

Essex	54.5%
Hudson	27.3%
Burlington	9.1%
*Morris	9.1%

* Indicated county where college is located.

Appendix Table 42

Institutional Profile: Fairleigh Dickinson University - Edward Williams

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1983
Number: 155

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 155

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: 0
Percent: 0.0

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: - -
1981: - -
1982: - -

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

Essex	39.4%
*Bergen	18.2%
Union	12.1%
Hudson	7.6%
Mercer	6.1%
Passaic	6.1%
Middlesex	4.5%
Burlington	3.0%
Gloucester	1.5%
Morris	1.5%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 43

Institutional Profile: Fairleigh Dickinson University - Madison

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1980
Number: 97

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 63

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -34
Percent: -35.0

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 62.9
1981: 68.8
1982: 100.0

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

Essex	36.3%
*Morris	27.3%
Union	18.2%
Hudson	9.1%
Monmouth	9.1%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 44

Institutional Profile: Fairleigh Dickinson University - Rutherford

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1979
Number: 141

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 88

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -53
Percent: -37.6

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 35.7
1981: 46.7
1982: 58.3

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

Passaic	23.0%
*Bergen	15.4%
Camden	15.4%
Essex	15.4%
Hudson	15.4%
Gloucester	7.7%
Union	7.7%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 45

Institutional Profile: Fairleigh Dickinson University - Teaneck

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1981
Number: 224

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 178

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -46
Percent: -20.5

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 32.8
1981: 29.5
1982: 34.5

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Bergen	57.8%
Hudson	10.5%
Passaic	10.5%
Burlington	5.3%
Essex	5.3%
Mercer	5.3%
Union	5.3%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 46

Institutional Profile: Felician College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1980
Number: 21

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 20

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -1
Percent: -4.8

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: - -
1981: - -
1982: - -

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

Passaic	37.5%
*Bergen	25.0%
Essex	25.0%
Hudson	12.5%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 47

Institutional Profile: Georgian Court College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1981
Number: 58

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 49

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -9
Percent: -15.5

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 98.2
1981: 72.4
1982: 79.[illegible]

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

Monmouth	50.0%
*Ocean	30.0%
Burlington	10.0%
Middlesex	10.0%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 48

Institutional Profile: Monmouth College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1979 & 1982
Number: 89 (both years)

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 77

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -12
Percent: -13.5

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 35.9
1981: 32.6
1982: 36.0

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Monmouth	33.2%
Middlesex	11.0%
Ocean	11.0%
Burlington	5.6%
Camden	5.6%
Essex	5.6%
Hudson	5.6%
Mercer	5.6%
Passaic	5.6%
Salem	5.6%
Somerset	5.6%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 49

Institutional Profile: Northeastern Bible College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1981 & 1982
Number: 19 (both years)

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 17

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -2
Percent: -10.5

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: - -
1981: - -
1982: - -

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Essex	66.7%
Camden	33.3%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 50

Institutional Profile: Princeton University

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1979
Number: 350

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 303

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -47
Percent: -13.4

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 1.8
1981: 2.8
1982: 3.8

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

Essex	46.1%
*Mercer	15.4%
Union	15.4%
Burlington	7.7%
Cumberland	7.7%
Hudson	7.7%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 51

Institutional Profile: Rider College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1979
Number: 182

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 102

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -80
Percent: -44.0

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 78.1
1981: 74.3
1982: 91.7

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Mercer	18.6%
Monmouth	14.8%
Bergen	11.1%
Middlesex	11.1%
Burlington	7.4%
Camden	7.4%
Cumberland	3.7%
Essex	3.7%
Hudson	3.7%
Morris	3.7%
Ocean	3.7%
Passaic	3.7%
Somerset	3.7%
Union	3.7%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 52

Institutional Profile: College of Saint Elizabeth

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1982
Number: 49

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 38

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -11
Percent: -22.4

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 81.2
1981: 61.0
1982: 59.2

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

Essex	60.0%
Hudson	30.0%
Middlesex	10.0%

Note: College of Saint Elizabeth is located in Morris County.

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Appendix Table 53

Institutional Profile: Saint Peter's College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1980
Number: 281

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 249

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -32
Percent: -11.4

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 20.6
1981: 26.8
1982: 24.7

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Hudson	73.1%
Essex	19.2%
Union	3.9%
Ocean	1.9%
Passaic	1.9%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 54

Institutional Profile: Seton Hall University

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1980
Number: 579

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 460

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -119
Percent: -20.5

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 45.4
1981: 68.3
1982: 65.6

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Essex	49.4%
Hudson	11.7%
Union	10.6%
Bergen	5.8%
Camden	5.8%
Monmouth	4.7%
Burlington	2.4%
Mercer	2.4%
Ocean	2.4%
Passaic	2.4%
Middlesex	1.2%
Morris	1.2%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 55

Institutional Profile: Stevens Institute of Technology

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1980
Number: 50

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 38

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -12
Percent: -24.0

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 42.0
1981: 14.9
1982: 12.8

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Essex	71.4%
Union	28.6%

* Indicates county where college is located.

Appendix Table 56

Institutional Profile: Upsala College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1982
Number: 251

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 206

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -45
Percent: -17.9

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 71.8
1981: 65.6
1982: 68.1

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Essex	68.2%
Union	7.9%
Hudson	6.3%
Mercer	3.2%
Monmouth	3.2%
Ocean	3.2%
Passaic	3.2%
Atlantic	1.6%
Bergen	1.6%
Camden	1.6%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 57

Institutional Profile: Westminster Choir College

FTU black enrollment peak: Year: 1978
Number: 34

FTU black enrollment in 1983: 31

Black enrollment change from peak year to 1983: Number: -3
Percent: -8.8

Proportion of black FTU in EOF: 1980: 45.8
1981: 26.1
1982: 21.7

Geographic origin of black New Jersey full-time first-time freshmen in 1983 by county:

*Essex	60.0%
Camden	20.0%
Passaic	20.0%

* Indicates county where college is located.

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Appendix Table 58

White College Going Rate by County

County	Number of Graduates					Number Going to College					College Going Rate				
	1978	1979	1980	1982	1983	1978	1979	1980	1982	1983	1978	1979	1980	1982	1983
Atlantic	1,554	1,479	1,533	1,457	1,411	657	601	648	621	577	42.3	40.6	42.3	42.6	40.9
Bergen	12,126	12,403	11,549	10,649	9,804	7,354	7,617	7,150	6,895	6,291	60.6	61.4	61.9	64.6	64.2
Burlington	4,404	4,569	4,482	4,332	4,101	2,069	2,140	2,111	2,096	1,909	46.3	46.8	47.1	48.4	46.5
Camden	5,416	5,385	5,159	4,795	4,670	2,362	2,567	2,487	2,364	2,375	43.6	48.0	48.2	49.3	50.9
Cape May	748	762	715	838	819	287	329	312	370	360	38.4	42.5	43.6	44.2	44.0
Cumberland	1,312	1,304	1,395	1,326	1,289	568	527	583	549	576	43.3	40.4	41.8	41.4	44.7
Essex	5,801	5,740	5,276	5,147	4,752	3,490	3,626	3,293	3,232	3,049	60.2	63.2	62.4	62.8	64.2
Gloucester	2,550	2,575	2,539	2,577	2,400	1,106	1,120	1,102	1,169	1,053	43.4	43.5	43.4	45.4	43.9
Hudson	2,891	2,996	2,407	2,317	2,172	1,142	1,228	1,075	993	975	39.5	41.0	44.7	42.9	44.9
Hunterdon	1,287	1,443	1,495	1,392	1,413	602	717	766	808	780	46.8	49.7	51.2	58.0	55.2
Mercer	2,612	2,637	2,535	2,451	2,351	1,480	1,499	1,460	1,494	1,526	56.7	56.8	57.6	61.0	64.9
Middlesex	7,989	7,767	7,356	7,321	6,765	4,155	4,221	4,049	4,059	3,894	52.0	54.3	55.0	55.4	57.6
Monmouth	6,339	6,258	6,205	6,341	6,040	3,481	3,641	3,691	3,874	3,766	54.9	58.2	59.5	61.1	62.4
Morris	6,257	6,302	6,088	6,373	5,847	3,915	4,060	4,109	4,160	4,115	62.6	64.4	67.5	65.3	70.4
Ocean	3,351	3,449	3,658	3,851	3,798	1,579	1,704	1,864	1,948	1,929	47.1	49.4	51.0	50.6	50.8
Passaic	4,089	4,001	3,767	3,637	3,484	2,016	2,000	1,876	1,963	1,816	49.3	50.0	49.8	54.0	52.1
Salem	832	917	710	777	691	298	327	252	292	311	35.8	35.7	35.5	37.6	45.0
Somerset	3,498	3,473	3,329	3,062	2,889	2,213	2,240	2,111	2,023	1,930	63.3	64.5	63.4	66.1	66.8
Sussex	1,536	1,595	1,657	1,744	1,744	695	769	836	921	879	45.2	48.2	50.5	52.8	50.4
Union	5,491	5,273	5,061	4,428	4,290	3,194	3,152	2,971	2,747	2,603	58.2	59.8	58.7	62.0	60.7
Warren	1,036	1,071	1,081	1,151	1,111	411	438	433	484	484	39.7	40.9	40.1	42.1	43.6
Total	81,179	81,359	77,997	75,986	71,841	43,074	44,518	43,179	43,064	41,198	53.1	54.7	55.4	56.7	57.3

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, Follow-up Survey of High School Graduates, fall of each year.

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